### NEW YORK CITY.

THE COURTS.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COUTT.

The McHenry Alleged Perjury Case,
Before Judge Benedict.
The United States vs. John D. McHenry.—The trial
this case was resumed yesterday morning. Seve
I witnesses were examined, Mr. Harland, ex-Detry Commissioner of Internal Revenue, being reputy Commissioner of Internal Revenue, being called to the stand and his examination continued.
Mesars. Loeb and Pike, two of the principal witnesses, were also examined, their testimony being substantially that given by them at the examination before the Commissioner and on the subsequent trial in the United States Circuit Court. The case will be resumed and probably closed to-day.

# UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT-IN ADMIRALTY.

Before Judge Blatchford. The Steamboat Thomas E. Hulse vs. The Ho-ken Ferry Company.—The libellant in this suit is he owner of the steamboat Thomas E. Hulse, who on between the steamboat and the ferryboat Patsite. The libellant alleges that the Paterson ran into the Hulse through negligence. The detence is that the Hulse backed into the Paterson recklessly, without giving any intimation of such a movement. After argument by Mr. De Costa for the libellant and by Mr. Fabler for the ferry company the Court reserved denision.

## UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS' COURT.

Alleged Negotiating of Forged Checks.

nt was arrested on a charge of attempting to nego-late forged paymaster's checks. In his defence he asserted he received the checks from the paymaster of Governor's Island two years ago, in their present condition; but his statement was contradicted by the fact that the date on each was "May 16, 1869," Defendant was committed for trial.

#### SUPREME COURT.

The Pearsall-O'Connor Contempt Case-Explanution by the Court as to the Course of the Closing Proceedings.

Before Judge Cardozo.

Yesterday morang, when the court was formally opened, Judge Cardozo made the following remarks in reference to the Pearsall-O'Connor contempt proceeding, which was before him on the previous

It is proper that I should say that after the adjournment yesterday it was intimated to me that Mr.
Townsend was under the impression that he had
been cut on from replying to the opposing counsel.
I did not see him take any notes, as if he intended to
answer, though I understand that he did so, and I
did not observe—and the District Attorney and several others, though I find that some though differently, confirmed my impression—any disposition on
his part to rise. I thought I watted long enough to
enable him to speak if he wished, though of course I
may have been mistaken. I had not the slightest intention to prevent his speaking, and
had he addressed me even after I commenced my remarks I should certainly have
stopped and listened to him, not only as a matter of
duty, but because his respectful statement in the
morning had removed much that was disagrecable,
and lets upon my mind the impression that whatever there was to censure was probably, after al,
the result of error of judgment. As soon as I learned
of the supposition I wrote him a note, stating the fact
and offering to afford him an opportunity to reply to
his adversacy; and I state again that if ne desires it
such opportunity will be afforded him in open court.
It is proper also that I should say that when I sent
word to him to come into court later in the day,
which he elected not to do, considering that the mater was adjourned, it was because I did not so understand it. I did not state that the matter would
be adjourned to this morning, but that I would dispose of it during yesierday. I will now dispose of
the case.

But Pearsall, 4c.—I have very carefully consid-

pose of it during yesterday. I will now dispose of the case.

In re Pearsall, &c.—I have very carefully considered the addition which have been submitted to me in the contempt case. I do not feel entirely convinced that they thoroughly purge the prisoners from all completty in the crime of assisting the guardian to take the child from the jurisdiction of the court, and yet I am of the opinion that they are sufficient to counterbalance the evidence, which raises a presumption of their guilt, and to present the case in such a light that were the prisoners being tried before me at the Oyer and Terminer I should feel bound to say that upon the whole evidence, the addart on which I issued the warrant, the fact which I believe the prosecution can prove all the oath of the orisoners, which is now evidence, they ought not to be convicted. Being of that opinion I think I should best perform my duty on this branch of the case oy discharging them.

On the other charge, on which seep nave waived an examination, it is only necessary to say that I will take them in the sum of \$1,000 each.

The following is the note addressed by Judge Carlozo to Mr. Townsend:—

New York, May 25, 1869.

Sim-Shee the adjournment of the court to-day Hearned that

Yesterday James Knolke, of No. 73 Sullivan street, appeared and signified his willingness to give bonds for the appearance of Joanna O'Connor and Anna E. Pearsail, in the sum of \$1,000 each, on the charge of keeping a bawdy house. Mr. Knolke deposed that he was the owner of a house, lot and appurtenances in Sullivan street, of the value of \$20,000. Mr. Blunt, acting Assistant District Attor, hey, took the bondsman before Judge Cardozo, and examined him, when it appeared that the house and ot ware purchased four years ago, at a cost of \$8,000, and that there was a \$5,000 mortgage on it. Judge upon this bond for her appearance when required and would admit Mrs. Pearsall conditionally to be on the same bond, with the understanding that she would appear before the District Attorney and give a new and satisfactory bond by Friday next, o before that time if she could procure such.

Decisions. Judge McCunn rendered judgment in the follow-

referred.

Keegan vs. Donnelly.—Motion granted and injunction vacated without costs.

Robinson et al. vs. American Telegraph Company.—Motion granted without costs.

Kelly vs. Dovdell.—Motion granted.
Clair vs. Martin.—Motion granted and cause referred.

Kemps vs. Solomon.—Motion granted and bail reduced to \$500.

leced to \$500.

Charllon vs. Host.—Motion granted.

Rabinson vs. Robinson.—Motion granted and
ause referred.

Faace vs. Koch et al.—Judgment for plaintin.

Dickinson vs. Montgomery et al.—Motion for
for commission granted, without costs. Stay of proceedings. Cause to be placed on the short calendar

at this court.

Head vs. Mead.—Motion to set aside judgment of two granted. Cause sent to a referee to be ng vs. White .-- Motion granted and cause re.

Action to Recover the Value of Goods Sold and Delivered.

Before Judge Monell. William H. Ames and Others vs. Francis B. O'Con nor, Charles H. O'Connor, Eugene O'Connor.—The plaintiffs, William H. Ames & Co., brought an action against the defendants for eight tons of rags, of the value of \$1,865 63, sold by them in August, 1867.

raine of \$1,805 63, sold by them in August, 1867. The plaintiffs are largely engaged in the paper business and in dealing in paper makers' materials. Their place of business at that time was in Beekman street, as was also that of defendants. The defendants are a described by the described by the described by the following and the last carried on business under the firm name of dancis B. O'Connor.

The defence interposed was the last condition of the goods were not at the sausbury Mills, in Orange couline.

The defence interposed was the last condition of the sausbury Mills, in Orange couline.

Charles H. and Eugene O'Connor. I the defendants, Charles H. and Eugene O'Connor the lodge of the goods. A clerk of the deg. S. W. testined that at the time the goods were reasured plaintims that they were for I dividually, and to be used the plaintims that they were for I dividually, and to be used the plaintims denied that they were sold to the firm, including Charles H. S. W. testined that formation, but testified that they were sold to the firm, including Charles H. S. W. testined that they were good to the goods were intended for the firm. Testimony was given as to the firm, including Charles H. S. W. testined that they were good to the goods were intended for the firm.

Verdict for plaintiffs for \$2,004 65, the whole amount claimed. For plaintiffs, Henry L. Clinton and J. B. Bullock; for defendants, T. M. North and B. W. Bangs.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Judge Bedford.

The first case called by Mr. Hutchings yesterday was an indictment against Martin Reid, charging him with perjury, in swearing that on two separate occasions he paid Mr. Monmouth B. Wilson, one of the fire ners, the sum of \$275 on condition that he

would procure him a position on the police force.

Judge Curtis, of the Marine Court, was the first witness examined. He testified that a case was winces examined. He testified that a case was tried before him on the complaint of Martin Reld against Monmouth B. Wilson, for the recovery of \$275 said to have been given to Wilson, when the jury gave a verdict for the defendant. On that trial Reld swore that he paid Wilson \$275 in two separate payments, he agreeing to put him on the police force for that sum.

Reid swore that he paid Wilson \$275 in two separate payments, he agreeing to put him on the police force for that sum.

Cephas Brainerd, counsel for Mr. Wilson, gave a detailed statement of the testimony given by Reid in the Marine Court, to the effect that he called upon Mr. Wilson, in company with Thomas Early, in the latter part of July, 1886, and that in December, 1887, ne and Early saw Commissioner Wilson at his office and paid him \$100, receiving a letter to Mr. Manierre requesting a blank form of application for admission on the police. Monmouth H. Wilson was sworn and examined, and pronounced the statement in reference to the reception of money to be utterly false. He never saw the man Early until he appeared as a witness in the Marine Court.

Mr. Wilson stated that he wrote the letter spoken of in the presence of Corneius Reid, a brother of the prisoner. He falled to get Reid on the police, but succeeded in getting him into the repair yard, from which place he was discharged because he neglected his work and was intoxicated. Reid then brought a suit against him in the First District Court for \$275 for liquors and cigars, which Mr. Wilson's wife said the prisoner had brought to their house, but which she always threw away. At that time Mrs. Wilson was sick, and Mr. Wilson directed his lawyer to attend to it.

Cornelius Reid, the brother of the prisoner, was Cornelins Reid, the brother of the prisoner, was examined. He said he had been a member of the police force eight years and was under Sergeant Wilson, and contradicted the testimosy of his brother by saying that Wilson had never received any money or promise of money from him, and that the letter referred to was written by Mr. Wilson in his presence, but Farly was not there at the time. On cross-examination the witness said that upon one occasion he advised his brother to keep straight and to avoid his bdd associates or else he would get thrown out of employment. The prisoner said that he would compel Wilson to take care of him, and said that he (Wilson) would rather pay his demands than have his name brought before the courts and in the democratic papers. The witness warned other people that his brother was a viliain and that they ought not to have anything to do with him.

This closed the case for the people. Counsel for the prisoner moved for his discharge, on the ground that there was not sufficient evidence before the jury to warrant them in convening him of perjury.

Judge Bedford denied the motion, and in consequence of an important official engagement adjourned the case thi this (Thursday) morning.

# COURT CALENDARS-THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—Part 2—Nos. 4947, 4651, 995, 1488, 212, 617, 1114, 1699, 889, 1463, 89, 937, 993, 1495, 1113, 1557, 1561, 1625, 1491, 1575.
SPECIAL TREM.—Nos. 375, 381, 386, 389, 300, 391, 393, 394, 396, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 406, 417, 337, 338.

393, 394, 396, 399, 390, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 417, 337, 338.

CHAMBERS.—Nos. 77, 78, 80, 82, 85, 86, 105, 126, 127, 132, 134, 140, 152, 153, 155, 156, 168, 171½, 179, 182. Call 183.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.—Part 1—Nos. 281, 923, 653, 1097, 393, 881, 859½, 669, 979, 981, 985, 345. Part 2.—Nos. 123, 786, 722, 570, 668, 156, 29, 978, 646, 998, 1008, 1018, 1026, 712, 570.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.—Part 1—Equity Causes—Nos. 102, 107, 108, 68, 169, 152. Part 2—Equity Causes—Nos. 108, 107, 108, 68, 169, 152. Part 2—Equity Causes—Nos. 108, 107, 108, 68, 169, 152. Part 2—Equity Causes—Nos. 103, 109, 140, 20, 136, 142.

MARINE COURT—GENERAL TERM.—27th and 28th—Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29.

COUNT OF GENERAL ESSNIONS.—The People vs. Martin Reid and Thomas Early, perjury; Same vs. James Barnes, felonious assault and battery; Same vs. David Esto, do.; Same vs. Henry Carrier, do.; Same vs. Patrick Riley, grand larceny from the person; Same vs. Christian J. Pfiler, do.; Same vs. Christian J. Pfiler, grand larceny; Same vs. Christian J. Pfiler, grand larceny; Same vs. Christian J. Pfiler, grand larceny; Same vs. James Donaldson, do.; Same vs. James Johnson, do.; Same vs. Margaret Spaulding, do.; Same vs. Frederick Brandon, do.; Same vs. John McDougal, larceny; Same vs. William McMahon and Frederick Maples, do.; Same vs. John McDougal, larceny; Same vs. John Sell, robbery.

## CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE WEATHER.—The following record will show the changes in the temperature for the past twentyfour hours, in comparison with the corresponding 

captain to report to him the names and residences of every officer in his precinct, and the names of those officers who do not live with their families. FATAL FALL.—Coroner Keenan was yesterday notified to hold an inquest at No. 1,168 Broadway, on the body of Adelia Dixon, a child three years of

age, whose death was the result of injuries received on Tuesday afternoon by falling from one of the upper windows of the premises to the pavement. FOUND IN A SINK.—About eleven o'clock yesterday morning the remains of a male infant of recent birth were found in the vault rear of premises 107

Mulberry street, but how or in what manner the child came in the sink could not be learned. The child was removed to the Morgue where an inquest will be held by Coroner Schirmer. FOUND DEAD IN HIS ROOM.—Information reached the Coroner's office yesterday afternoon that R. J. Newton, an aged gentleman, who boarded at the St. Cloud Hotel, corner of Broadway and Forty-second street, had been found dead in his room. It is said he had been in the enjoyment of comparatively good health up to the time of retiring on Tuesday night, and death is supposed to have been the result of natural causes. Coroner Flynn took charge of the case. Deceased has left a family, who board at the hotel.

STREET CAR ACCIDENL.-About half-past eigh o'clock yesterday morning, a young man named William Coyle, who resides at No. 28 West Thirty-fourth street, was knocked off the platform of a Broadway car, corner of Amity and Wooster streets, and the wheels passed over his legs, crushing them in the most frightful manner. The driver on seeing him fall drove off rapidly before the exceedingly active policeman in the vicinity could tell the number of the car. ingly active policen

THE STORM .- A thunder shower of unusual violence, accompanied by a strong wind which litted clouds of dust from every street in the city, pre-

clouds of dust from every street in the city, prevailed about five o'clock last evening and continued until about seven o'clock. At ten minutes to seven o'clock a vivid flash of lightening lighted up the heavens, then immediately the most perfect rainbow of the season was formed, and vanished with the next peal of thunder. Soon the sun shone out with greater brilliancy, again was the rainbow formed, then old Trinity chimed the hour of seven.

FIRE IN BROOME STREET.—A fire broke out on the third floor of No. 249 Broome street yesterday afternoon, and damaged the rooms, occupied by Julius Rosenberg as a dwelling and waterfall manufactory, 2300. No insurance. The second floor, occupied by Alex. Vanciere, was damaged \$200 by water. No insurance. The first floor and basement, occupied by George Schneider as a dwelling and lager beer saloon, was damaged \$50 by water. No insurance. The building is owned by Paul Huppel, and was damaged about \$300. Insured in a Brooklyn company for \$3,000. Cause of the fire unknown.

The Fire Commissioners.—This Board met yes-

THE FIRE COMMISSIONERS.—This Board met yes-THE FIRE COMMISSIONERS.—This Board met yeaterday, President Shaler in the chair. After the usual preliminary business a Jerserman submitted for examination a new method of ringing fire bells, which, with other points and improvements was referred to a committee. H. M. Van Wait, fireman of Engine Company No. 33, stated that he was informed that other parties than himself are claiming a reward for the conviction of Rose Peters, for setting fire to the premises No. 196 Greene street. The officers who are seeking the reward are not entitled to it, as a citizen first discovered the fire and immediately communicated it to Foreman Van Wart, who was the first fireman on the premises, who, together with his men, succeeded in extinguishing the flames long before the bells were rung. The matter was placed on file for future action. The Board shortly afterwards adjourned.

Committee of the Union League of America met yes-terday at the St. Nicholas Rotel, Governor Geary, terday at the St. Nicholas Rotel, Governor Geary, of Pennayivania, in the chair. A large number of delegated were present from the different States, among whom were Governors Geary, of Pennayivania, and Jeweil, of Connecticut; Hon. Galusha A. Grow, of Pennayivania; Messrs. Alexander, Pinckney, Van Cleri, McWaters and Beery, of New York; George N. Black, of Illinois; Thomas A. Rich, of Maryland; ex-Governor William A. Newell, of New Jersey; H. C. Dibble, of New Orleans; Thomas A. Ells, of Florida; S. F. Gwinner and Major James G. McQuade, of Philadelphia. The principal subject discussed at the meeting was the impending elections at the South, and measures were adopted to aid the Union men in the election about to take place in Virginia. Mr. Thomas G. Baker, the National Secretary, presented a report of an encouraging character, and the committee ad-

ionraed to meet at the same place on the 8th of July

# POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

ROBBERY OF WATCHES .- At Jefferson Market, by Justice Dodge, yesterday, were committed for trial, on their own confession, John Meany and John Brady for entering the watch shop of Ernest Krantzeke, No. 511 Sixth avenue, and stealing two watches valued at thirty-three dollars. They were arrested by officer Keating, Twenty-ninth precinct, and the property recovered.

DISCHARGED FROM CUSTODY.—In Saturday morn-

Ing's Henald the arrest of Mr. James Linden on the charge of attempting to steal a horse he had left at Johnston & Van Tassell's stables to be sold for \$300, and which was knocked down for \$142.50, was announced. Yesterday the complainant, William Lyons, at Jefferson Market, withdrew the complaint and turned the horse over to Mr. Linden.

A BURGLAR COMMITTED FOR TRIAL.-Hugh Von Eisner, the alleged burglar, whose arrest by detec-tive Tully, of the Fifteenth precinct, for entering the room of Mrs. Alice M. Stone, at the boarding house room of Mrs. Alice M. Stone, at the boarding house No. 140 West Fourth street, and stealing \$700 worth of clothing. was announced in yesterday's Herald, was yesterday committed for trial by Justice Dodge. The property has not yet been recovered, but as this officer is usually successful in tracing property to the hiding places of thieves, Mrs. Stone is sanguine of its ultimate recovery.

HELD FOR TRIAL—On the night of the 16th inst. Thomas Religible, United at No. 146 West Thirtisch

Thomas Mehalsky, living at No. 543 West Thirtieth street, and his wife Margaret had a quarrel with street, and his wife Margaret had a quarrel with other occupants of the premises, when he was cut and stabled in a serious manner, and the wife also. They were taken to Bellevue Hospital, where the busband lies in a critical condition. Michael Eagan, John McCormick and Mary Ann McCormick were yesterday arraigned before Justice Dodge, by whom they were committed without bail to await the result of the man's injuries. The woman has so far recovered from wounds received at the same time so as to be able to make this complaint on behalf of her husband.

O'Hara, a special Deputy Sheriff, was yesterday arrested on a charge of assault and battery, committed on Albert Spirgenthall, first officer of the Dutch ship Theresa, lying at pier No. 3 North river. The Sheriff's representative, according to the statement of the complainant, came on board the ship, and because he would not leave with him laid hold of him violently and undertook to force him to leave the ship. In connection with the complaint was submitted a statement of the case by Rudolph C. Burlage, Consul of the Netherlands. The accused gave ball in \$500 before Judge Dowling to answer the charge.

noon, during the absence of Mrs. Mary Boyce, of No. 105 West Twenty-eighth street, at Calvary Cemetery, her millinery shop was left securely fastened. Shortly after her departure an old woman, named Shortly after her departure an old woman, named Mary Brady, discovered two burgiars in the shop packing up goods, valued at \$500. She gave the alarm, and, with the assistance of Bernard K. Murphy and her little daughter, grappied the burgiars. One of them in the tussic was successful in making his seaspe after the little girl had sustained severe injuries. The other, William Dowd, was held and turned over to officer Brown, of the Twenty-ninth precinct. He was committed to the General Sessions by Justice Dodge to answer the charge of burgiary.

ARREST OF TWO NOTED PICKPOCKETS .- The pickpockets continue to patronize the street cars as Yesterday afternoon Mr. John B. Skinner, residing a Broadway and Seventh avenue car. He was standing on the front platform. There were three other passengers standing near. Suddenly his wandering thoughts were arrested by a sensation in the region of his pants pocket as if some strange hand was exploring its recesses. He thought of his money, and felt for it, but it was gone. Just at that moment a Mr. Sharp, residing at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, said to a person who was standing beside him, "I saw your hand in this gentleman's (Mr. Skitner's) pocket," at the same time sirlking him with his cane on the hand. The latter turned round to a confederate of his and passed him the pocketbook, which contained forty dollars. They were about making oif when officer Dunne, of the Sixth precinct, came up and arrested them. They were taken to the station house and subsequently before Justice Dowling, at the Tombs Police Court, and gave their names as Charles W. Fairchild and George Moore. Both are well known to the police. Held to answer at the General Sesions. a Broadway and Seventh avenue car. He was stand-

## THE TRIAL OF THEO. ALLEN.

Examination at Jefferson Market on the Charge of Rescuing a Prisoner-How Allen Foiled a Private Detective.

In the HERALD of last Saturday the announcement was made of the arrest of Theodore Allen, of the St. Bernard Hotel, on the charge of rescaing a prisoner in the custody of a detective named Robert F. Townley, who was acting under Sheriff O'Brien's authority. The complainant is Mr. Townley, who in his preliminary affidavit represents that on the 27th of March, on a warrant issued by the Governor on a requisition from Governor J. M. Palmer, of Illinois, and the delegation upon the warrant of authority from Sheriff O'Brien to Townley to make the arrest, he secured Widiam Forrester, a burgiar, who had been convicted and sentenced to State Prison for thirteen years, but who had subsequently escaped. He charges that while conveying the prisoner through Mercer street, near Allen's Hotel, Allen ran out and rescued the burglar.

The examination was set for yesterday afternoon, before Justice Ledwith. At that hour Mr. Allen, with his counsel, W. F. Hane, and twenty or thirty friends, and Mr. Townley, with his counsel, Mr. DeCosta, appeared, and after the swearing in of an official stenographer the re-direct examination of

Mr. Townley was resumed. Richard F. Townley resumed-I reside in the city of New York, and am the person named in this com-plaint; on the authority of these papers I produced

plant; on the authority of these papers I produced and arrested William Forrester on the 27th of March; I had previously arrested him and taken him to the Joilet (illinois) Penttentiary, from which he had previously escaped; when I made the arrest he refused to go; there was a scuffle between us, lasting from five to ten minutes; we had got down opposite West Bernard Hotel, corner of Primee and Mercer streets, kept. I am informed, by Theo. Allen; during the scuile Allen came up; I saw him coming over and knew his business; I told him I was a deputy sherid, with a warrant for the prisoner's arrest, and ordered him to atnat back; he came up, and addressing Forrester, said, "Charley, what is the matter "site then said to me, "You son of a b—, what are you doing "i he separated us, and Forrester escaped and ran in the directice of the hotel.

Cross examined by Allen's counse!:—My name is Richard F. Towniey, and I have always gone by that name with the exception of one time; about two years go, while in Fennsylvania working up a case, I went by the name of George Brooks; my employers in the agency in which I am employed considered it, best that I should not go by my proper name; I am an operative of the National Police Agency; In no court of justice have I ever given any other name than Towniey.

Q. Have you ever been confined. A. I was ones confined at the instance of Theodore Allen; I was sent to the Tombs for three days but have never been on Blackwell's Island; I was sent to the Tombs, I think, some time in August, 1883; I live on the corner of Exchange blace and New siret, where I was working for this agency as a detective; I was employed by one of the superintendents, and not by Mr. Bangs; I first entered my present employ three years ago this fall; prior to that I was a student at a commercial college in Chicago; was a student between three and four months; prior to that I was not the wind of the worked a short time at general college in Chicago; I first saw him town types of the prosecution of Forester at Ch

ing on Forrester when Allen came up; he was standing on his teet; Forrester is about five feet six or seven inches, slimly budt; I am ave leet eight and a half inches; when Allen came up he said, "You son of a bitch, what are you doing?" got between me and my prisoner and separated us; the crowd was still around us; Allen remained several seconds, but did not touch me after the resoure of Forrester; what I mean by rescuing the prisoner is rushing in and separating us; I did not call for help before Allen came up; after that I spoke to a policeman; I do not recollect whether I spoke to others; while Allen was there I said to the officer that Allen had rescued a prisoner from me; I did not give Allen into custody for that odence; I went into the hotel with an officer; Allen followed us in; I was told Forrester had taken refuge there; several persons so informed me; Allen ordered me out of the house; I refused; he ordered the policeman to take me out; the policeman said, "Come," and I left; the policeman was still about; when Sergeant Christie arrested Allen, I said to Allen, "Theo. Allen, you s—n of a b—, I will make you sick for this;" I did not say to him "Come out," nor did I say that Forrester had stolen my pocket-book; I did not request Sergeant Christie to arrest Allen; when the arrest was made we came to the station house, where I made a charge against him of rescuing the prisoner; we then came to this court, where the case was heard; Allen did not make a charge against me of assault and battery, and the case was dismissed against him by Justice Ledwith; I next saw Allen on the following Sunday, and conversed about how Forrester got away from me; it was on Mercer street near his house, and he spoke to me; I answered him; I have seen Allen several times since before making this charge, which is the same as that made against him on the 2rth of March; I did not ask Sergeant Christies or anybody to take Allen in custody; I have been looking after winesses and for this reason I have not pushed this case before;

Christie or anybody to take Allen in custody; I have been looking after witnesses and for this reason I have not pushed this case before; I see several persons here in the court room that I sent subpectual to. [Here John Foggins and William Weish were requested by Allen's counsel to stand up.]

Q.—State whether you ever asked Foggins to come here and testify against Theo. Allen, and promised nim \$60' A. I never did; never to my knowledge saw the man before,

here and testify against Theo. Alien, and promised im \$50? A. I never did; never to my knowledge saw the man before.

Q. How about the other? A. The same answer.

Q. Did you offer any lady money? A. I did not.

Q. Did you tell any one in this room that Alien was a thier, murderer, and burgiar, and you wanted to get him sent up, as he was a detriment to your business? A. I never made such statement.

Then Foggius, Waish, Charles F. Ludour, John Leonard and Owen Reilly were requested by prisoner's counsel to stand up.

Q. Have you been to either of these persons and solicited them to come and testify against Alien?

A. I have asked Reilly; he is the only one I recognize; I may have asked the other gentlemen, but I don't think I did; I spoke to so many that I cannot recollect all; I never offered money to any except that I told them I would pay for their time, but did not mention any sum; I asked several questions as to what they saw; Reilly said he saw the row on the street; I did not offer him any money except pay for his time.

O. Did you go to the houses on both sides of the

for his time.

Q. Did you go to the houses on both sides of the street Alica lives on and ask several of the inmates to come to this court and testify against Alica in this case? A. I have never asked any, one to come and testify against Alica, but I asked several parties to come here and tell what they knew about the

ties to come here and tell what they knew about circumstances.

Q. Is Mr. Bangs your superior officer? A. He is.
Q. Do you know that about ten days before you swore out this warrant Mr. Allen obtained a warrant against Bangs? A. I do not; I never heard Bangs talk: about it.
Q. Do you know that Forrester wasfconvicted of burgia y? A. I don't know of my own knowledge, except that they were very ready to take him off my hands at the Joliet Penitentiary, and he has told me he was convicted.

hands at the Joliet Pemitentiary, and he has told me he was convicted.

In answer to numerous queries as to his authority as a deputy sheriff witness stated:—I was never appointed a deputy sheriff in this county. I was given this warrant for the special business named. This instrument is the only appointment I have received in this county from the sheriff, except another of similar purport in a like case; I have read this warrant; my name is not on the face of it, but it is on the back, in the following endorsement:—

Richard F. Townieg is hereby deputized to execute the Richard F. Townley is hereby deputized to execute the within requisition.

JAMES O'BRIEN, Sheriff.

This is the only authority upon which I arrested Forrester, and, except as I have said, the only way I have been made a special deputy sheriff in this county.

Forrester, and, except as I have said, the only way I have been made a special deputy sheriff in this county.

Redirect resumed—At the time Allen rushed in to the rescue I had hold of Forrester; we were not scuttling very hard; the agencies of our concern are in Chicago, Phinadelpitia and New York. (Witness here gave some unimportant particulars as to the business of his employers.)

Q. You stated that you were confined in the Tombs at the institution of Allen for three days. State the particulars fully, as it has been endeavored to be shown that you were convicted? A. Another party and I were following a man named Sturges, suspected of being imblicated in the robbery of the Merchanis' Union Express Company; he was going down the street with Allen and we followed them. Mr. Howe objected.

Mr. Decosta stated that by this evidence he wanted to show that, to use police parlance, they were shadowing Allen and Sturges, who went to the office of Allen's counsel here, near the Tombs, that Allen rushed out, struck Townley, got him arrested and hurrically committed to the Tombs by Alderman Coman, where he was instantly released three days after on a habeas corpus.

The Court sustained the objection, remarking that the fact that the witness was instantly discharged on a habeas corpus was instantly discharged.

This closed the examination of the complaining witness, and the further hearing was adjourned until next Tuesday, at three o'clock.

Allen has some twenty witnesses to put on the stand and Townley ten or twelve. The examination promises to be an interesting one ere it is concluded.

Miss Kate Fisher Arrested on a Charge of Grand Larceny-The Proceedings in Court-Admitted to Ball.

A TELATRICAL SENSATION.

There was a theatrical sensation enacted yesterday afternoon at Essex Market Police Court. Under the management of Justice Shandley, the old drama "Complainant and Defendant" was produced, with Miss Kate Fisher (as the star) in the latter character, plainant. The cast of characters supporting these leading actresses was large, Mr. Howe appearing as the Lawyer, Mr. N. B. Clarke as the Bondsman, Mr. Freligh as General Sympathizer, Mr. J. J. Jones Interested Spectator, and a languid looking youth named Nagle, elegantly dressed in a light suit, acting as body guard to the star. Mrs. Eliza J. Bevins, who acted as Complainant, was supported by Mr. Istuart, Jr., as Counsellor, and Mr. James Bevins in the role of Husband. Mr. James Steers acted as stage manager. The drama commenced about three o'clock and only ran about ten minutes, and at the close of that time the actors and actresses left the court room. A little farce which was not upon the

the actors and actresses left the court room. A little farce which was not upon the papers was chacted outside the building in which Husband, Complainant, Lawyer, Defendant and Body Guard took part, and which was principally made up of default and somewhat uncomplimentary language by the first two characters and defiant looks and contemptious smiles by the latter. The first act only of the drama was played yesterday, but it is announced that the performance will be continued at two o'clock on Friday afternoon.

The sensation arose from the following circumstance:—Mrs. Eliza J. Bevins appeared before Justice Shandley, at Essex Market Police Court, on Tuesday morning last, and asked for a warrant against Miss Kate Fisher, who was at that time, in company with her horse Wonder, playing an engagement at the Bowery theatre. Mrs. Bevins stated that Miss Fisher had stolen from her a gold watch and chain of the value of \$200. The Justice asked several questions and then instructed the clerk to take the lady's and davit, which was of course done. This document reads as follows:—

Eliza J. Bevins, of the Centreville Hetel, Long Island, being duly sworn, deposes and says:—That on the lith day of November, 1868, at the city of New York, in the county of New York, the following articles, viz.:—A gold watch and chain expected and does aussed that the said articles were so taken and stolen by Kate Fisher. The said watch and chain were stolen from depocent on the said day at No. 59 East Fourth street, while deponent was lying side in her house. Deponent's possession, and that the deponent has probable cause to suspect and does aussed that the said articles were so taken and stolen by Kate Fisher. The said watch and chain were stolen from deponent to the one change to the two the number of the watch and chain and pledged them. The ticket for said watch and chain and pledged them. The ticket for said watch and chain and pledged them. The ticket for said watch and chain and pledged them. The ticket for said watch and chain and pl

THE BOARD OF HEALTH.

The counsel read a very lengthy report, which was adopted, concerning the mooted question in which he decides that the Mayor has the authority to con-

The Board of Health held their regular weekly

trol the dogs in the summer time and that the Board

The counsel also reported that in his opinion the

The counsel also reported that in his opinion the Seventh Avenue Railroad Company should be made to remove the stuff put in Thompson street by them when they removed their track from the side to the middle of the street. He recommended that separate actions be taken against the company, Art. Whiting and the present contractor. The recommendations were adopted.

The Sanitary Committee reported a series of regulations concerning the removal of garbage in the city. The regulations require, first, that the garbage removed shall not be putrid or offensive; second, that the boxes must be light; third, the time of removal must be between four and nine P. M. and six and and nine A. M., and that the boxes must be so constructed that no odor can escape from them; fourth all the garbage that is found offensive must be disinfected on being removed. The resolutions were referred to the counsel for his opinion as to their legality, &c.

On motion of Judge Bosworth, of the Law Committee, it was resolved that a register of judgments recovered by the attorney should be kept in the treasurer's office.

A dog letter of Mr. Bergh was read and ordered on file.

#### THE GASOMETER EXPLOSION AT CINCINNATI.

A Torrible Spectacle—Tragic Death of a Work-

A Terrible Spectacle—Tragic Death of a Workman—Scenes at the Ruins—A Punic—Several Persons Injured.

[From the Cincinnati Commercial, May 25.]

A few moments after twelve, yesterday noon, the city felt the rumble and roar of a great explosion. Men on Fourth street thought that it could not be further off than Third street, and so ran in that direction. A man sitting at a fourth story window, on the north side of Sixth street, near John, was startied at being struck on the cheek by a breath of heat. Jumping up and looking to the south he saw, way down by the river, a great mass of black smoke rise; then came a concussion that shook the windows, and immediately the smoke was crowned with a big, red fame burst, that shot up to an amazing height. People over in Covington and Newport felt the shock and saw the smoke. Many thought that a tornado was at hand. And so it was all over the city, except in the extreme limits, and probably not less than a third of our population realized immediately that something extraordinary had occurred.

THE GASWORKS.

Many of our readers are famuliar with the ground plan of the Cincinnati Gasworks. Froat street, east of Mill, cuts in two the series which are covered with the property of the company—the six holders, the retort houses, purifying rooms, coal yards, offices, meter and governor rooms, &c. Of, the south side are only the big holder, 'No. 6," the south side are only the big holder, 'No. 6," the south side are only the big holder, 'No. 6," the south side are only the big holder, 'No. 6," the south side are only the big holder, 'No. 6," the south side are only the big holder, 'No. 6," the south side are only the big holder, 'No. 6," the south side are only the big holder, 'No. 6," the nad mater and governor rooms, the holder stands (or rather stood, for the tank alone and the columns are now to be seen) just cast of the Globe wire and rolling mill, where a terrible explosion, that shook the city, occurred last fail. On the north side are two large and three small holders and a

holder thundered back down into the deep water of the tank.

We find it impossible to state the cause of the explosion, and difficult to convey any idea of the appearance of it. It appeared as though the roof the holder was rent in twain from north to south, tinit as it rose and fell back the overwhelming sound was heard, and then the great bursts of fame and smoke arose in awful splendor.

For an instant, for a square around, the breath of mighty heat played. The woodwork of doors and windows was blistered and blackened. Men 101 feet away found their faces, arms and hands soorched to the feeth, and for many squares around the close, stifling heat was felt, and then it was all over.

scorched to the flesh, and for minny squares around the close, stifling heat was felt, and then it was all over.

THE VICTIM.

The most terrible feature of the affair was the speciacie of a large, powerful, naked man, black and blue and red in blotches, and nowhere white. The man had been roasted alive and yet he lived and moved a little, and retained his consciousness, as he cowered there in a corner on the base of the capital of one of those tail and stately monuments. He was waiting for relief, not from his burning agony, slitouigh he died in every breath he drew, but from the dizziness of the alititude. He felt that he was growing weak, and might not long be able to hold himself there, and he called piteously to those who were bringing the ladders to hurry up. He wanted to reach the ground and see his wife and three children, whose terrible anguish he felt and knew. And he wanted to have the hand of a priest on his forehead, and feel the touch of holy water—not that the drops could cool a spot on his crisped body, but he looked beyond the day and his death. And so this fearfully suffering man, whose mutilated trunk and limbs were thrown out in bold relief against the shining blackness of the tarred and painted angle of ornamental iron work, waited there, fifty feet or more above the ground, while a long ladder of the Fire Department was elevated to him. The crowd shuddered and wondered as they looked there and saw this naked, dying man slowly raise himself to a standing position, as he leaned against the column, climb over the latticed brace (for the ladder was on the other side), and then, in his great strength and endurance, actually descended as would a fireman, only quite slowly, and with a man preceding him to steady his steps. They shuddered at this sight, and not at that alone, for it seemed as though this victim must tail

and then, in his great strength and endurance, actually descended as would a fireman, only quite slowly, and with a man preceding him to steady his steps. They shuddered at this sight, and not at that alone, for it seemed as though this victim must lail to pieces, as would an overboiled chunk of beef.

Another Schne Of Terror.

While poor McKinzie was thus reaching the ground, and while he was within twenty feet of it, something else occurred. The crowd was everywhere. There must have been 10,000 persons around the works, and half of these were crammed within the narrow bounds of Front street, between the works on the south and those on the notth. As they stood and looked at the sickening speciacle they knew they had no business there. There was not one in a hundred that understood that there was no real danger of any more catastrophes. Nearly all had heard the starting rumor that the men about the works feared another explosion—a false rumor, however—and yet they walted there and watched, with open mouths and starting eyes; gathering in the terror of the scene and trembling all the while. This was what occurred:—The fire under the contents. There was a duil roar as a big column of smoke shot up and hid the two men on the latter. Then the black smoke and leaping tongues of red fames dashed over the ruins in the water. The thousands crowded together on Front street and in the alleys saw this. They did not know what it meant, for they could not see the origin of roar and smoke and fire. They all grew faint with a great terror. They saw this destruction leaping tongues of red fames dashed over the ruins in the water. The thousands crowded together on Front street and in the alleys saw this. They did not know what it meant, for they could not see the origin of roar and smoke and fire. They all grew faint with a great terror. They saw this destruction leaping tongues of red fames dashed over the not many the same and the same dashed over the there was probably not one in a hundred of them for they could be same the

holder, the consequent bursting of the roof a flame communicated to the excaping contents by the stack of the Globe Rolling Mill. The idea h quite generally prevailed that there is no danger an explosion to a holder. Several instances refu this. In October, 1865, a gasometer of the London Gright Company's works, at Nine Elmis, Battersea rose exploded, killing ten men. It was twice the size this. Not long since, we are informed, there was similar explosion at Chicago. Both these explosion fowever, were accounted for, the fire communicating from the governor in the first instance. Hothis ever occurred no one seems to know. To officers and employes of the works are puzzied an cannot solve the mystery. The theory above give seems plansible. The explosion could not occur until the gas had become mixed with a that could hav occurred, save in the way mentioned.

#### REAL ESTATE MATTERS.

The market for city property is becoming more flat every day, the transactions growing fewer and less interesting each succeeding week. This prostration is not accompanied with any weaker feeling in desirable property situated on the line or in the neighborhood of required improvements actually under construction, as was amply proven by the sale of Boulevard lots, to which reference was made yesterday. In further proof of this, and as indicating the nature of the improvement required to place Westchester property fairly in competition with other suburban real estate, and as furnishing the real reason why so many sales of that class of property were comparative failures this year, is cited the following example:—

Last week was a busy one with the people of Unionport, Westchester county, who just begin to

Unionport, Westchester county, who just begin realize for a fixed fact what has heretofore be

Last week was a busy one with the people of realize for a fixed fact what has heretofore been merely prospective—namely, that a bona file railroad and a boulevard 100 feet wide are to pass through the town and connect it with this city. After many fruitless attempts this great desideratum is in a fair way to be accomplished, and several gangs of laborers are now engaged in diagring and grading for the Unionport, Portchester and Second Avenue Railroad.

The importance of this movement can hardly be conceived at the present time; but regarding its possible results, take into consideration that Portchester is simost at the state line between New York and Connecticut, and that only a short span would connect the new enterprise with the Naugatuck Railroad, and by so doing thus open a new line to Boston and New Haven, and in fact the whole East, besides as its immediate result, placing a vast extent of country on the East river and Sound shore within twenty and thirty minutes' ride by rail with the city of New York, and an idea of its imperiance may be gained. The extension of this road through Connecticut is now being agitated by the property-holders, with a view to applying for the right of way to the Connecticut Legislature next winter.

At Unionport a greater activity seems to prevail than at the sister villages, over 200 lots having changed hands, as greatly advanced rates, during a period of two weeks, and the demand for small plots still being active by parties coming from the city with a view to build and become residents of that healthy and picturesque locality. Many are purchasing for speculative purposes, probably, having confidence in the still greater rise in real estate as soon as the work is completed on the railroad and Boulevard; but many more simply purchase for their own use, the place offering great inducements for those wishing to make homes there, from the superior class of residences already erected. A steam ferryboat makes regular trips daily between Unionport dock and Fulton street, New York,

to have the principal streets of Unionport lit with gas.

Enterprise of this kind is certain to pay, which is about the greatest stimulus to engage in it that can be applied.

In contrast to the demand for property on the east side of Westchester county is the dulness on the west side, as exhibited in the failure of a recent sais of Yonkers lots. It seems, however, in the latter case, that the owners really expect to get too much, as some iew lots were knocked down before the sale was stopped at an average of over \$6,000 per acre, and whatever the local attractions may be, yet for all purposes of suburban residence this seems quite enough to pay, where travel to and from the city is subjected to the vexatious delays of a railiroad like the Hudson River, as such a great distance has to be travelled on horse cars from the depot to the business centre.

The dealings in the market yesterday were light and present no new features.

Official Transfers of Real Estate Yesterday Boulevard, e.s., 10.3.5 ft. s. of . 22d st., 25:10-51.

Boulevard, e.s., 10.3.5 ft. s. of . 22d st., 25:10-51.

Boulevard, e.s., 75.8 ft n. of . 22d st., 25:10-51.

Boulevard, e.s., 75.8 ft n. of . 22d st., 25:11-51.

Boulevard, w. s., 10.5 ft. s. of . 22d st., 50:12-11.

Boulevard, w. s., 10.5 ft. s. of . 22d st., 50:12-10.

Boulevard, w. s., 25.6 ft. s. of . 22d st., 35:11-00.

Boulevard, w. s., 25.6 ft. s. of . 22d st., 35:11-00.

Boulevard, s. w. corner of . 22d st., 25:11-00.

Boulevard, n. w. corner of . 22d st., 25:11-00.

Boulevard, n. w. corner of . 22d st., 25:11-00. Boulevard, w s. 100.11 m n or reta m, 00.00, 22.2.4. Cherry st, a w corner of Olinton st, 24x116.8.24x116.2... Hester st, n a, tot known as No 6, 25x100... John st, No 3, 16.4x60.1x18x17.7. Lexington av, e s. 27 it s of 4th st, 18.6x57. Worth st, n s. 90.7 it of Church st, 25.45x1100... Worth st, n s. 30x2 it w of Broadway, 47.7x100x49.2x100. White at, a. a., 29.7 ft of Church at, 23.4 \( \) 2.100. Worth at, a. 2.02 ft w of Broadway, 47.7 \( \) 100 \( \) 42.2 \( \) 100 \( \) 43.4 \( \) 100 \( \) 43.4 \( \) 100 \( \) 43.4 \( \) 100 \( \) 43.4 \( \) 100 \( \) 43.4 \( \) 100 \( \) 43.4 \( \) 100 \( \) 43.4 \( \) 100 \( \) 43.4 \( \) 100 \( \) 43.4 \( \) 100 \( \) 43.4 \( \) 100 \( \) 43.4 \( \) 100 \( \) 43.4 \( \) 100 \( \) 43.4 \( \) 100 \( \) 43.4 \( \) 100 \( | Ist ar, se corner 57th st, lots known as Nos 85, 85, 88, 88, 89, 90 and 91 (dimensions not stated)... Norm, 21 ar, w s, 77.5 ft n of 12th st, 25.9x112.6. Norm, 21 ar, w s, 77.5 ft n of 12th st, 25.9x112.6. Norm, 21 ar, w s, 77.5 ft n of 12th st, 25.9x112.6. Norm, 21 ar, w s, 77.5 ft n of 12th st, 150x100... Norm, 11th ar, e s, 160.3 ft s of 52d st, 25.5x160x3.2x100.2. Norm, 11th ar, e s, 160.3 ft s of 52d st, 25.5x160x3.2x100.2. Norm, 11th ar, e s, 160.3 ft s of 52d st, 25.5x160x3.2x100.2. Norm, 11th ar, e s, 160.3 ft s of 52d st, 25.5x160x3.2x100.2. Norm, 11th ar, e s, 12th ar, 22th ar, 22th ar, 22th ar, 22th ar, 22th ar, 22th ar, 23th ar,

Peacock's lane, ws, adjoining Mark, nes, adjoining
Peacock's lane, ws, adjoining Meeks, 515 acros.
Friends' meeting house to Matinecock road, ws, adjoining Laws, 6 acros and houses.

Mannetto Hill road, ws, adjoining Laws, 6 acros and houses.

WESTCHTSTER COUNTY—REPPORTS,
Jas Lounsberry's to Court House road, es, "U Olimsicads". Steads"

EARTHESTER

New Rochelle to Eastchester, by Burtis Mills road, s.s., S. acres.

St. acres.

S